

and Human Services, Education, Veterans Affairs, and Housing and Urban Development.

However, rather than completing action on the remaining appropriations bills, the Republican majority is seeking passage of a 10th continuing resolution.

The American people must not continue to be held hostage by stopgap continuing resolutions, and short-term debt limit extensions. Let's put an end to this irresponsible and piecemeal approach to managing the Nation's Government.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve a fully operating Government. While I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" to the short-term debt limit extension bill, H.R. 3021, I also strongly urge them to go back and draft a clean regular-term debt ceiling bill, and to complete action on the remaining appropriations bills.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider legislation to extend the debt ceiling, allowing the U.S. Government to avoid default on its financial obligations. Unfortunately, the bill before us extends borrowing authority only through March 29. Further, I understand attempts may be made to attach controversial proposals to subsequent debt ceiling extensions. I urge my colleagues to exercise restraint and pass a clean, long-term debt ceiling extension bill.

Mr. Speaker, it's time to quit playing games with the full faith and credit of the United States. We are playing with the funds of every citizen who invests in U.S. securities markets.

In fact, one out of every three Americans invests in the U.S. securities markets, either directly or through mutual funds. In 1995, investors bought nearly \$120 billion worth of funds that invest primarily in U.S. stock. Funds that invest primarily in American stocks had over \$1.07 trillion in assets at year-end 1995.

This is not an arcane technical issue affecting only a few major investors—it affects every citizen of the United States.

The word of the U.S. Government is respected around the world and by every market—now, our credit-worthiness is at stake. I urge my colleagues to support an extension of the debt ceiling without controversial provisions that could endanger its enactment.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Pursuant to House Resolution 371, the previous question is ordered on the amendment and on the bill.

Pursuant to House Resolution 371, the amendment is adopted.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 51, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 48]

YEAS—362

Abercrombie	Eshoo	Klug
Ackerman	Evans	Knollenberg
Andrews	Everett	Kolbe
Archer	Ewing	LaFalce
Armey	Farr	LaHood
Bachus	Fattah	Lantos
Baesler	Fawell	Latham
Baker (LA)	Fazio	LaTourette
Baldacci	Fields (LA)	Laughlin
Ballenger	Fields (TX)	Lazio
Barrett (NE)	Filner	Leach
Barrett (WI)	Flake	Levin
Bass	Flanagan	Lewis (CA)
Bateman	Foglietta	Lewis (GA)
Becerra	Foley	Lewis (KY)
Beilenson	Ford	Lightfoot
Bentsen	Fowler	Lincoln
Bereuter	Fox	Linder
Berman	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Bevill	Franks (CT)	Livingston
Bilbray	Franks (NJ)	LoBiondo
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	Lofgren
Bishop	Frisa	Longley
Bliley	Frost	Lowe
Blute	Funderburk	Lucas
Boehlert	Furse	Luther
Boehner	Gallely	Maloney
Bonilla	Ganske	Manton
Bonior	Gejdenson	Manzullo
Bono	Gekas	Markey
Borski	Gephardt	Martinez
Boucher	Geren	Martini
Brewster	Gibbons	Mascara
Browder	Gilchrest	Matsui
Brown (CA)	Gillmor	McCarthy
Brown (FL)	Gilman	McCollum
Brown (OH)	Gonzalez	McCrery
Brownback	Goodlatte	McDade
Bryant (TN)	Goodling	McDermott
Bunning	Gordon	McHale
Burton	Goss	McHugh
Buyer	Graham	McKeon
Callahan	Greenwood	McKinney
Calvert	Gunderson	McNulty
Camp	Gutierrez	McNulty
Campbell	Gutknecht	Meehan
Canady	Hall (OH)	Meek
Cardin	Hall (TX)	Menendez
Castle	Hamilton	Meyers
Chambliss	Harman	Miller (CA)
Chrysler	Hastings (FL)	Miller (FL)
Clayton	Hastings (WA)	Minge
Clement	Hayes	Mink
Clinger	Hefner	Moakley
Clyburn	Heineman	Molinari
Coble	Herger	Mollohan
Collins (GA)	Hilleary	Montgomery
Collins (IL)	Hilliard	Moorhead
Combest	Hinchey	Moran
Condit	Hobson	Morella
Conyers	Hoekstra	Murtha
Costello	Hoke	Myrick
Coyne	Holden	Nadler
Cramer	Horn	Neal
Crane	Hostettler	Nethercutt
Cremins	Hunter	Neumann
Cubin	Hutchinson	Ney
Cunningham	Hyde	Oberstar
Danner	Inglis	Olver
Davis	Jackson (IL)	Ortiz
de la Garza	Jackson-Lee	Orton
Deal	(TX)	Owens
DeFazio	Jacobs	Oxley
DeLauro	Jefferson	Packard
DeLay	Johnson (CT)	Pallone
Dellums	Johnson (SD)	Parker
Deutsch	Johnson, E. B.	Pastor
Dingell	Johnson, Sam	Paxon
Dixon	Johnston	Payne (NJ)
Doggett	Kanjorski	Payne (VA)
Dooley	Kaptur	Peterson (FL)
Doyle	Kasich	Peterson (MN)
Dreier	Kelly	Petri
Duncan	Kennedy (MA)	Pickett
Dunn	Kennedy (RI)	Pomeroy
Durbin	Kennelly	Porter
Edwards	Kildee	Poshard
Ehlers	Kim	Pryce
Ehrlich	King	Quillen
Emerson	Kingston	Quinn
Engel	Klecza	Rahall
English	Klink	Ramstad

Rangel	Skaggs	Towns
Reed	Skeen	Upton
Regula	Skelton	Velazquez
Richardson	Slaughter	Vento
Riggs	Smith (MI)	Volkmer
Rivers	Smith (NJ)	Vucanovich
Roberts	Smith (TX)	Waldholtz
Roemer	Smith (WA)	Walker
Rogers	Solomon	Walsh
Rohrabacher	Spence	Wamp
Rose	Spratt	Ward
Roth	Stark	Watt (NC)
Roukema	Stearns	Waxman
Roybal-Allard	Stenholm	Weldon (FL)
Rush	Studds	Weldon (PA)
Sabo	Stump	Weller
Sanders	Stupak	White
Sanford	Talent	Whitfield
Sawyer	Tanner	Wicker
Saxton	Tate	Williams
Schiff	Tauzin	Wilson
Schumer	Taylor (NC)	Wise
Scott	Tejeda	Wolf
Seastrand	Thompson	Woolsey
Sensenbrenner	Thornton	Yates
Serrano	Thurman	Young (AK)
Shaw	Torkildsen	Young (FL)
Shuster	Torres	Zeliff
Sisisky	Torricelli	Zimmer

NAYS—51

Allard	Dornan	Radanovich
Baker (CA)	Ensign	Royce
Barr	Forbes	Salmon
Bartlett	Hancock	Scarborough
Barton	Hansen	Schaefer
Bunn	Hayworth	Schroeder
Burr	Hefley	Shadegg
Chabot	Istook	Shays
Chenoweth	Largent	Souder
Christensen	McInnis	Stockman
Coburn	McIntosh	Taylor (MS)
Coleman	Metcalf	Thomas
Cooley	Mica	Thornberry
Cox	Norwood	Tiahrt
Crapo	Nussle	Traficant
Dickey	Pelosi	Visclosky
Doolittle	Pombo	Watts (OK)

NOT VOTING—18

Barcia	Dicks	Myers
Bryant (TX)	Green	Portman
Chapman	Hastert	Ros-Lehtinen
Clay	Houghton	Stokes
Collins (MI)	Hoyer	Waters
Diaz-Balart	Jones	Wynn

□ 1145

Messrs. HEFLEY, ALLARD, and ENSIGN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. DEFAZIO and Mrs. VUCANOVICH changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 48, I was unavoidably detained in committee. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask that immediately following rollcall vote No. 48 a statement be included therein indicating that because the President of the United States was in my district this morning, and I was with him, I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 48, which extended the debt limit. Had I been here I would have voted "aye."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I was unavoidably detained during rollcall vote

No. 48, to temporarily extend the debt ceiling. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote No. 47 taken on March 6, 1996. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3019, BALANCED BUDGET DOWNPAYMENT ACT, II

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 372 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 372

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3019) making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendment printed in section 2 of this resolution shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment. This bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. No further amendment shall be in order except those specified in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each further amendment may be considered only in the order specified in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as specified in the report, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against the amendments specified in the report are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. The motion to recommit may include instructions only if offered by the minority leader or his designee.

SEC. 2. The amendment considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole is as follows:

Page 539, line 16, strike "specifically addresses the availability of" and insert in lieu thereof "expressly makes available for obligation".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman

from South Boston, Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume. All time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, this rule provides for consideration of H.R. 3019, the second Balanced Budget Down Payment Act, under a modified closed rule, providing 1 hour of general debate divided equally between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The rule further provides for adoption in the House and in the Committee of the Whole for a technical amendment printed in section 2 of the resolution.

Only amendments specified in the Committee on Rules report are in order.

The rule makes in order four amendments: An amendment by the gentleman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] to strike language in the bill giving States authority to determine if Medicaid shall fund abortions other than to save the life of a mother within that State; an amendment by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ISTOOK] to require organizations that receive Federal grants to disclose their lobbying activities; an amendment by the gentleman from Idaho, [Mr. CRAPO] to establish a deficit reduction lockbox; and a substitute that may be offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. Speaker, the substitute amendment shall be debatable for 60 minutes. The other amendments shall be debatable for 20 minutes each. Time for each amendment shall be equally divided and controlled by an opponent and a proponent. All points of order against the amendments are waived. Each amendment shall be considered as read and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

Finally, the rule provides that the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit which, if containing instructions, may only be offered by the minority leader or his designee.

Mr. Speaker, less than 6 weeks ago, the President stood right here in this Chamber and declared to the Congress and the American people that the era of big government is over. He also closed that State of the Union Message with a plea, a plea to all of us. He said, "I challenge all of you in this Chamber. Let us never, ever, shut the Federal Government down again."

Now, Mr. Speaker, this bill will prevent a partial Government shutdown on March 15. The bill essentially completes the fiscal year 1996 appropriations process so that this House can get down to the business of dealing with the fiscal year 1997. Most importantly, this bill continues the process of trim-

ming Federal spending so that we can proceed to a balanced budget by 2002. It is critical that America's children wake up on January 1, 2000, and can see that we are on the verge of ending the annual deficits that are mortgaging their chance for a bright future.

Regrettably, it appears that the era of big government has returned down at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. In order to increase Federal spending in his favored programs, the President is now threatening to, and listen to this carefully, Mr. Speaker, he is threatening to close down the Federal Government. He will again shut down the Government with his veto pen if we do not add another \$8 billion in deficit spending to this bill.

The crocodile tears are flooding out onto Pennsylvania Avenue, and the rhetoric is right from their pollsters and focus groups. The President will shut down the Federal Government again rather than sign a bill that does not spend more on Federal education, environment, and worker training programs.

Mr. Speaker, there is no substance behind the White House charges. Just look at the issue of education, for example. Local communities and States carry the load on education, not the Federal Government. The President claims that we propose to cut spending by \$3.3 billion. Now to put that into perspective, the United States spends over one-half trillion dollars a year, over \$500 billion a year, on education.

This Congress, the new majority, is strongly committed to improving education. The President, on the other hand, would not raise a finger to stand in the way of the powerful teachers unions that are strangling real education reforms in cities and towns all across this country, but he will shut down the Federal Government over a .6 of 1 percent cut in Federal spending.

If he insists on threatening to shut down the Federal Government again, I wish he would at least threaten to shut down the Government if we did not pass a tax cut on families and a reduction in the capital gains tax to get wages moving up. That would finally address the Clinton crunch that is squeezing working families.

Mr. Speaker, we have a moral obligation to our children to end the decades of deficits and debt. We must put families ahead of Government bureaucracies. This is a very tough job because the majority in Congress supports a smaller Government while the President wants the Government to solve more and more problems.

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Nevertheless, this Congress remains committed to proceeding down the road to a balanced budget, and this bill closes out the fiscal year 1996 appropriations process, consistent with that goal.

The challenge that I would offer, Mr. Speaker, to our President is that he